

TABLE 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1994-97

Missouri

Industry division	Total cases				Lost workday cases							Cases without lost workdays				
					Total ²											With days away from work ³
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997				
Private industry ⁴	10.2	9.7	8.6	7.8	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	9.7	10.6	—	12.2	4.2	5.0	—	4.3	3.1	4.1	—	3.0	5.6	5.6	—	7.9
Mining ⁵	8.0	—	—	5.4	4.9	—	—	2.7	4.1	—	—	2.1	3.1	—	—	2.7
Construction	13.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	7.2	6.0	6.1	5.6
Manufacturing	15.8	14.4	12.3	12.2	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.4	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	9.3	8.1	6.6	6.8
Durable goods	18.2	16.9	13.0	14.0	7.0	6.9	5.9	5.9	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.8	11.3	10.0	7.1	8.2
Nondurable goods	12.8	11.2	11.4	9.7	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.8	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	6.9	5.7	5.9	5.0
Transportation and public utilities ^{5,6} ...	8.9	8.2	6.9	6.6	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.9	3.7	2.9	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8.4	8.8	8.0	6.4	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	3.9
Wholesale trade	7.5	10.2	8.9	6.5	3.9	5.4	4.3	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.1	1.9	3.6	4.8	4.6	3.6
Retail trade	8.8	8.3	7.6	6.4	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.4	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate ...	2.8	3.1	2.5	—	.8	1.1	.8	—	.6	.7	.5	—	2.0	2.1	1.7	—
Services	8.8	8.5	7.7	6.6	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	3.7

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁶ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for these SICs and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies